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News Summary

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Two universities and a Texas billionaire will provide the capital for the development of a powerful new microcomputer for higher education. Story on Page 2.

Research on acid rain has been moved forward by successful attempts to pinpoint the source of pollutants. Story on Page 6.

High-energy physicists face a major obstacle in selling the $4-billion Super Conducting Supercollider to the public. Story on Page 7.

Potential college trustees are increasingly declining to serve on boards without directors' and officers' liability insurance. Story on Page 15.

An archbishop's threat to invoke a new provision of Catholic law has unnerved officials of Catholic colleges. Story on Page 15.

Small-business leaders are campaigning for new restrictions on the business activities of non-profit organizations. Story on Page 21.

State spending on financial aid for needy undergraduates is expected to rise 13 per cent this year, according to a national survey. Story on Page 21.

The football program at Southern Methodist University could have the N.C.A.A.'s "death penalty" invoked against it. Story on Page 35.

The only service that provides microform copies of unpublished research from the United States to South Africa has been suspended. Story on Page 38.

A student strike kept the campus of Mexico's National Autonomous University closed last week. Story on Page 39.

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IF WINTER COMES . . .

STEVE BURMAN

At Southern Illinois U. at Carbondale, a statue of Delyte W. Morris, a former president, weathers a snowstorm. At Duke U., a statue of benefactor James B. Duke and a reader of the student paper are bathed in springlike sunshine.

Reform of Teacher Education Said to Require Professional Status and Cooperative Efforts

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

WASHINGTON

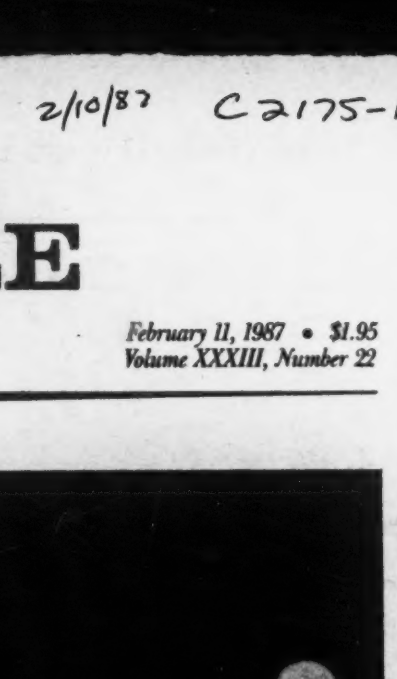
Unless schoolteachers are respected as professionals, the drive to improve education in America will stall, according to educators speaking here at the first national meeting of the Holmes Group.

"Real reform must address the everyday, pedestrian realities of the learning workplace," Mary Hatwood Futrell, president of the National Education Association, told the group, an organization of research universities dedicated to reforming the education of teachers.

"Effective schools are schools in which teachers have the latitude and the authority to determine curricular content, craft discipline codes, define schoolwide objectives and goals, and help design standards of teacher certification that insure the integrity of our profession."

Albert Shanker, president of the American Federation of Teachers (A.F.L.-C.I.O.), criticized the public schools for their "business as usual" approach. Placing better-trained teachers into schools as they now exist will not lead to great gains in student performance, he said. He warned that a "tremendous backlash" in public

Continued on Page 20, Column 1



WIDE WORLD

Colleges Could Play Crucial Role in Halting Spread of AIDS Epidemic, Public-Health Officials Say

By LAWRENCE BIEMILLER

BERKELEY, CAL.

Public-health specialists say colleges and universities could play a crucial role in halting the epidemic spread of AIDS by educating all their students—heterosexuals as well as male homosexuals and intravenous-drug users—about the disease and how to avoid becoming infected with the virus that causes it.

"Education is the only defense we have," said Mervyn Silverman, director of the American Foundation for AIDS Research, at a conference here on AIDS and the college campus. "We could stop the spread of the virus,tomorrow if people listened to us."

Added Dr. Silverman, a former director of the San Francisco Department of Public Health: "There have got to be very heavy education campaigns aimed at students and faculty members. We have got to get the word out."

The number of AIDS cases among people in the traditional undergraduate age group is still small, said Richard P. Keeling, chairman of the American College Health

Continued on Page 32, Column 1

Stanford U. Seeks to Raise $1.1-Billion in 5 Years

Stanford University this week is launching U.S. higher education's largest fund-raising campaign ever: a five-year drive for $1.1-billion. It surpasses New York University's goal of raising $1-billion through the year 2000. Story on Page 28.

Ways & Means

When is the departure of the No. 2 official at a federal agency considered a gain rather than a loss by his colleagues? When the official takes a job at the White House, as Under Secretary of Education Gary L. Bauer will this week.

The President has appointed Mr. Bauer to be his chief domestic-policy adviser.

Mr. Bauer's move to the White House is expected to boost Education Secretary William J. Bennett's influence there. The two have a close relationship, and Mr. Bauer says he expects that he and Mr. Bennett will continue pursuing their common interests "in a number of areas."

▪

Mr. Bennett has been working hard lately to be involved in White House decisions on domestic-policy issues. One Administration official said the White House put out "feelers" to see if Mr. Bennett wanted to take the domestic-policy position himself. But Mr. Bennett declined, and recommended Mr. Bauer, perhaps because he felt he could have more influence—and stay in the national limelight—as head of the Education Department.

▪

The top contenders for Mr. Bauer's job are said to be Bruce M. Carnes, Deputy Under Secretary; Chester E. Finn, Jr., Assistant Secretary for Research; and Wendell L. Willkie, II, the department's general counsel.

Sources say Mr. Bennett is also considering asking the President to nominate someone outside the government who has had a high profile in the field of education.

▪

After more than a year, the vacant position of Assistant Secretary of Education for civil rights may soon be filled.

LeGree S. Daniels, the deputy Secretary of State in Pennsylvania, is said to be the top candidate for the job. She was not available for comment last week, but her assistant said Ms. Daniels was under consideration for the post.

Ms. Daniels, a former chairman of the National Black Republican Council, was appointed to her present position in November by outgoing Republican Gov. Dick Thornburgh.

Leaders of Pennsylvania higher-education and civil-rights groups said last week that they were not familiar with Ms. Daniels's background.

Speaking on behalf of the Republican Council, Ms. Daniels told the 1985 annual meeting of the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education that blacks on the campuses should be more open to relationships with businesses. She said she believed that "the full integration of the black-student population and the black colleges and universities into the nation's economic mainstream can occur through the corporate-academic partnership."

Government & Politics

Small-Business Leaders Launch Campaign to Curb Campus Sales of Consumer Goods

Aim is to persuade lawmakers that colleges abuse non-profit status by competing with merchants

By SCOTT JASCHIK

Buying a best seller in the campus bookstore or a new computer from a college dealer may become more expensive—or impossible—if some members of Congress and state legislators have their way.

In Washington and the state capitals, small-business leaders have persuaded many lawmakers that non-profit organizations—particularly colleges and universities—have used their tax-exempt status and government support to gain an unfair advantage over privately owned businesses.

In recent months these small-business leaders and their political allies have planned an ambitious campaign to impose new restrictions on the business activities of non-profit organizations.

Under attack are a wide range of operations, including the sale of computers and clothing, as well as services ranging from chemical analyses to catering.

College and university leaders view the movement with increasing concern—both because of the inconveniences it could cause for their students and faculty members, and because of the potential loss of millions of dollars in revenue. They also say that small-business owners have significantly exaggerated the extent of the problem.

Government Agencies Act

The business owners' activity has prompted action from many government agencies. For example:

► In August the White House Conference on Small Business called for changes in federal and state laws to prohibit non-profit organizations from engaging in "unfair competition."

► Officials of the U.S. Small Business Administration have called for changes in the federal tax code that would require non-profit organizations to prove that their money-making operations are related to their missions and cannot be obtained from private sources. Otherwise, non-profit groups would have to pay corporate income taxes on the revenue earned from certain activities.

► The General Accounting Office, at the request of Congress's Joint Committee on Taxation, will release a report on the issue this month. It is expected to document the growing demands by business leaders for changes, but also to state that there is insufficient information to study the issue adequately.

► The House Ways and Means Committee's Subcommittee on Oversight will hold hearings next month on the effectiveness of current tax law regarding non-profit organizations.

► State legislators will introduce bills on the subject in more than a dozen states this year. Some proposed legisation would forbid colleges and universities to run certain profit-making operations; others would impose new taxes and reporting regulations on such institutions.

Government concern about the business activities of universities and other non-profit groups is welcome and long overdue, says Joseph O'Neil, chairman of the Business Coalition for Fair Competition, a group of more than 20 small-business trade associations.

"The proper role of a university is to educate and conduct basic research," he says. "Today we have rampant duplication and competition with tax-paying businesses in areas that have nothing to do with education and basic research."

To higher-education officials, however, the movement by small businesses is viewed as a serious threat to legitimate activities that colleges perform.

Says Sheldon E. Steinbach, general counsel of the American Council on Edu-

Continued on Following Page

State Aid for Needy Undergraduates Expected to Rise 13 Pct. this Year

WASHINGTON

State spending on grants and scholarships for needy undergraduates is expected to rise 13 per cent this year, the largest rate of increase in a decade, a national survey has found.

Most of this year's growth is expected to be concentrated in about half the states, however. And more states plan to decrease their spending than did so last year, while fewer plan an increase.

Aid not based on need, though still less that one-tenth of the total, is growing faster than need-based aid, showing a 21-percent rise.

The survey was conducted by the National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs. It found that states expected to award a total of $1.39-billion to 1.35 million needy undergraduates in academic 1986-87. Last year, $1.23-billion was awarded to 1.3 million undergraduates.

The average undergraduate who receives state aid is expected to get $1,034, compared to $947 last year.

11 See Decreases

This year 26 states expect to increase their student-aid budgets, while 11 expect decreases. Last year 34 states increased spending and only 4 decreased it, according to the report.

The Reagan Administration has consistently recommended deep cuts in federal spending on education and has maintained states and private sources would make up

Continued on Page 24, Column 1

'He Started It, Mr. Chairman': Bennett Eschews Politesse on Capitol Hill

By ROBIN WILSON

WASHINGTON

If Education Secretary William J. Bennett doesn't change his style of dealing with members of Congress, he may find himself in hot water, some Capitol Hill observers are saying.

Last week Mr. Bennett faced a second round of attacks in Congress for his proposals to cut deeply into spending on higher education. Just last month Mr. Bennett was harshly criticized by both Republicans and Democrats in the Senate (*The Chronicle*, January 21).

One Democratic Representative called last week's tussles "gut wrenching." The arguments between Mr. Bennett and members of Congress occasionally became highly personal—an unusual occurrence in public sessions on Capitol Hill, where members, in deference to Congressional tradition, generally remain quite polite even when making the most stinging criticisms.

A spokesman for Mr. Bennett said the Secretary was only responding in kind to the attacks of lawmakers.

▪

One of the more heated exchanges last week took place at a hearing of the House Budget Committee—the panel in charge of setting general priorities for federal spending:

"What is the reform objective of zeroing out money for libraries?" asked Rep. James L. Oberstar, Democrat of Minnesota, noting that the federal government spends more money on recruiting for the volunteer Army and on military marching bands than it spends on library aid.

"There is no reform objective," Mr. Bennett retorted. "But there is a budget deficit in Washington, Congressman."

"I don't want your rhetoric. I want answers," said Mr. Oberstar, his voice rising.

Mr. Bennett said he believed there was a difference between spending on education and spending on defense—military support must be provided by the federal government, while spending on education, including libraries, could be picked up by individual states, he said.

"What does your state provide for defense?" he asked Mr. Oberstar in making his point.

"I'm asking the questions here and you give the answers," Mr. Oberstar shouted. "It's a matter of values. I disagree with yours."

"Fine," Mr. Bennett responded. "All

Continued on Page 25, Column 1

State Aid for Needy Students Is Expected to Rise 13 Pct.

Continued from Page 21

the difference. For fiscal 1988, the Administration has asked Congress to reduce spending on student aid by 45 per cent, to $4.5-billion.

Jerry S. Davis, director of research and policy analysis for the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency, which prepared the report, said the states could not make up for such a reduction.

"States and local governments will take up a lot of slack for reductions in elementary and secondary programs, but there's certainly no evidence they're going to do it in financial aid with postsecondary students," he said.

Tight Budgets in Some States

In general, states with large numbers of students are increasing their spending on aid, while those with fewer students are decreasing their commitments, said Mr. Davis.

He said reasons for the decreases varied from state to state. Over all, he said, tight budgets caused by the decline in the agricultural, oil, and other industries, have forced many states to place less priority on student aid and more on other programs that address larger concerns.

The report says that 10 states expect to award about $50-million each this year, or 75 per cent of the grant aid distributed by states nationwide. They are California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas.

Ten states and the District of Columbia expect to award less than $2-million each this year. The states are Delaware, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

Money for Graduate Students

State assistance to needy graduate students is expected to rise this year by 12.7 per cent, to $27.4-million. Only 22 states aid graduate students.

While 91 per cent of state aid for undergraduates goes to needy students, spending on programs that award aid without consideration of need is expected to increase 21 per cent—to $144.1-million. Twenty-seven states have such programs, ranging from merit scholarships to programs for certain types of students, such as veterans, orphans, and health professionals.

Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Ohio, and Virginia have programs aimed at narrowing slightly the gap between the cost of public colleges and the cost of private colleges. Students who attend private colleges in the states in which they live are given small lump-sum payments, regardless of their financial need.

About 56 per cent of the money distributed this year to needy undergraduates is expected to go to students attending private colleges and universities in the state that awarded the aid. About 42.5 per cent is expected to go to students attending public institutions in the state that awarded the money, and 1.5 per cent will be provided to students at out-of-state institutions.

The survey found several shifts in the characteristics of undergraduate student-aid recipients. Less aid is expected to go to black, Hispanic, and Asian students, and to those who attend college part time.

For example, states reported distributing grants and scholarships to more than 91,000 black undergraduate students in 1981-82, whereas this year states expect to award aid to only 59,000 black students. That is a drop of about 35 per cent.

New Programs Planned

The percentage of state aid awarded to part-time students had been on the upswing but is expected to drop from 4.6 per cent to 3.9 per cent, the survey found. The report, however, says the statistics do not represent a "significant reversal" in the trend toward distributing more aid to part-time students.

Some states plan to put new student-aid programs into effect this year or next. Several plan to begin distributing merit scholarships based solely on academic achievement and ability. Connecticut, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, and Pennsylvania hope to establish grant programs for single parents or part-time students. And the District of Columbia, Maryland, Oregon, South Carolina, and Utah would like to establish work-study programs.

Florida reported that it would establish a small fund, called the Challenger Astronauts Memorial Scholarship Program, for students who intend to pursue a liberal-arts education or get a degree in teacher education.

—ROBIN WILSON

U. of Washington Pacifies Critics of Business Activity

Continued from Preceding Page

state regulation because of the actions of other universities.

In Pullman, business leaders have been criticizing the sale of computers and other items by Washington State University for several years.

Legislators held hearings on the situation last year and plan to introduce a bill this year that would restrict the sales operations of colleges and universities—possibly covering items allowed for sale by the University of Washington's regulations.

Lawrence A. Cenotto, director of the Small Business Council of the Association of Washington Businesses, says, "We have to push for a law. The universities' idea of enforcement is to enforce it themselves, and that's not enforcement."

Aid for Legislative Position

Mr. Christ of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce disagrees. He says his group is willing to accept the university's plan for now and would support legislation only if the policy fails.

And Mr. Olswang thinks the university's position with legislators will be strengthened by the new policy.

"It's important that we studied this issue and did something about it before a bill was moving through the Legislature," he says. "If we were just starting the process now, I think we would look defensive."

Although the university will lose some revenue under the policy—how much isn't certain—he says the gains in community support and legislative credibility are far more valuable.

"Good will," he says, "is more important than a few dollars."

—SCOTT JASCHIK

FACT-FILE

Estimated State Student Aid, 1986-87

Undergraduate

	Need-based assistance			Non-need-based assistance		
	Dollars paid out	Number of awards	Average award	Dollars paid out	Number of awards	Average award
Alabama	$ 2,163,000	2,845	$ 760	$ 4,241,000	8,297	$ 511
Alaska	241,000[1]	161[1]	1,497[1]	—	—	—
Arizona	2,376,000	3,456	688	—	—	—
Arkansas	5,145,000	12,925	398	558,000	279	2,000
California	131,146,000	98,801	1,906	—	—	—
Colorado	9,470,000	13,700	691	7,861,000	11,506	683
Connecticut	12,028,000	11,948	1,007	—	—	—
Delaware	765,000	1,224	625	203,000	202	1,005
D.C.	1,059,000	830[1]	1,276	—	—	—
Florida	15,311,000	16,019	931	19,366,000	18,731	1,034
Georgia	4,734,000	14,300	331	12,049,000	13,840	871
Hawaii	597,000	1,800[1]	332	—	—	—
Idaho	487,000	794[1]	613	123,000	82	1,500
Illinois	132,862,000	103,800	1,280	10,217,000	22,859	447
Indiana	40,492,000	39,783	1,018	410,000	820	500
Iowa	22,498,000	14,928	1,507	900,000	3,703	243
Kansas	5,430,000	5,350	1,015	—	—	—
Kentucky	11,583,000	17,572	659	—	—	—
Louisiana	1,447,000	1,073	1,349	758,000	6,051	125
Maine	1,161,000	3,770	308	—	—	—
Maryland	7,214,000	11,933	605	1,580,000	1,919	813
Massachusetts	57,072,000	58,220	980	1,980,000	1,646	1,191
Michigan	66,943,000	42,236	1,585	1,072,000	1,100[1]	975
Minnesota	59,708,000	66,000	905	—	—	—
Mississippi	1,230,000	1,950	631	545,000	193[1]	1,808[1]
Missouri	10,081,000	8,400	1,200	—	—	—
Montana	401,000	980	409	—	—	—
Nebraska	1,093,000	2,500	437	—	—	—
Nevada[2]	414,000[1]	828[1]	500[1]	—	—	—
New Hampshire	856,000	1,514	433	125,000	186	672
New Jersey	65,711,000	61,100	1,075	1,967,000	2,472	796
New Mexico	1,461,000[1]	1,700[1]	712[1]	—	—	—
New York	417,526,000	328,270	1,272	25,101,000	65,990	380
North Carolina	4,397,000	6,480	679	20,929,000	24,000	872
North Dakota	748,000	1,625	460	—	—	—
Ohio	48,500,000	75,000	647	18,739,000	25,736	728
Oklahoma	9,450,000	15,492	610	165,000	184[1]	897
Oregon	9,224,000	14,707	627	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	103,426,000	115,043	899	720,000	321	2,243
Rhode Island	8,412,000	10,500	801	—	—	—
South Carolina	16,415,000	7,850	2,091	—	—	—
South Dakota	563,000	1,400	402	57,000	61	934
Tennessee	13,735,000	22,403	613	52,000	13	4,000
Texas	20,293,000	19,497	1,041	—	—	—
Utah	1,641,000	1,825	899	572,000	330	1,733
Vermont	8,106,000	10,255	790	—	—	—
Virginia	4,350,000	5,600	777	13,777,000	12,412	1,110
Washington	10,491,000	14,004	749	28,000	186	1,474
West Virginia	5,203,000	6,500	800	—	—	—
Wisconsin	30,908,000	47,365	645	—	—	—
Wyoming	204,000[1]	279[1]	731[1]	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	12,248,000	56,630	216	—	—	—
Total	**$1,398,819,000**	**1,353,186**	**$1,034**	**$144,056,000**	**223,099**	**$ 646**

Graduate and Professional

	Need-based assistance			Non-need-based assistance		
	Dollars paid out	Number of awards	Average award	Dollars paid out	Number of awards	Average award
Alabama	$ 48,000	13	$3,692	$ 20,000	47	$ 426
Alaska	—	—	—	1,834,000[1]	n/a	n/a
Arizona	99,000	144	688	—	—	—
California	3,479,000	1,030	3,378	—	—	—
Colorado	834,000	725	1,150	1,096,000	675	1,624
Connecticut	—	—	—	200,000	20	10,000
Delaware	85,000	136	625	28,000	7	4,000
Florida	3,000	1	3,000	662,000	1,467	451
Indiana	—	—	—	150,000	150	1,000
Louisiana	—	—	—	89,000	77	1,156
Maryland	941,000	2,374	396	141,000	81	1,741
Massachusetts	3,470,000	2,601	1,334	—	—	—
Michigan	3,351,000	1,064	3,149	—	—	—
Mississippi	—	—	—	280,000	138[1]	1,304[1]
New Hampshire	1,000	1	1,000	—	—	—
New Jersey	683,000	238	2,870	600,000	100	6,000
New York	10,424,000	13,400	778	4,500,000	1,297	3,470
North Carolina	1,218,000	768	1,584	—	—	—
Ohio	—	—	—	108,000	105	1,029
Oklahoma	895,000	2,035	440	287,000	87	3,299
Texas	1,711,000	1,428	1,198	—	—	—
Utah	—	—	—	792,000	66	12,000
Vermont	150,000	120	1,250	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	1,006,000	924	1,089
Wyoming	36,000[1]	21[1]	1,714[1]	—	—	—
Total	**$27,428,000**	**28,100**	**$1,881**	**$11,793,000**	**5,241**	**$2,250**

n/a Not available.
1 Indicates 1985-86 data.
2 Data could not be broken down into graduate versus undergraduate categories, and are included in undergraduate totals.
Note: This table shows most of the money that states spend on student aid. However, some states may spend more through programs that are not specifically identified as student-aid programs. Totals include 1985-86 appropriations where 1986-87 figures are not available.

SOURCE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS